DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

BY J. B. NEATHERY & CO.

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REPORT OF THE SURGEON GENERAL.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, November 21, 1864.

Hon. Z. B. VANCE, *Governor of North Carolina:*

SIR: The fact that North Carolina has done more than any other State for her 'sick and wounded,' is universally admitted. Her brave veterans have realized her tender solicitude in the hour of peril and of suffering. Her people at home have been taught that their own State appreciates the heroism and the sacrifices of their absent sons. The Confederate authorities have abandoned their apprehensions of "interference and conflict" and have learned to regard her as a friend and ally. And from all who have had an opportunity of witnessing her efforts in this regard—from battle fields, hospitals and the homes of sorrowing friendship—the commendation "well done thou good and faithful servant" has continually greeted her delighted ear.

As one of the humble instruments by which these noble ends have been attained, I propose to give an account of my official stewardship, in order that the State at large may be correctly informed in regard to the condition of the medical department and of the work in which it is engaged.

I was appointed "Surgeon General of North Carolina," on the 13th of September 1862, and speedily entered upon the duties of my office.

Every thing connected with it was in a most deplorable condition. The Confederacy, in the multiplicity of its cares and difficulties, was unable to make provisions for its "sick and wounded" soldiers. Patriotism, religion and humanity were uniting their voices in an earnest but vain entreaty in their behalf. The men who had borne our banners in triumph over the proudest fields, and whose flowing blood had purchased for North Carolina an heritage of imperishable glory, were calling upon her for succor and relief, without avail.

So far from pursuing the line of policy which wisdom indicated, she had ingloriously taken a step backward. Instead of responding to those appeals, she had turned a deaf ear to her suffering children, and had really undone all that had been previously accomplished for their comfort and relief. She had surrendered her hospitals, disposed of her medical stores, withdrawn her support from the depot at Richmond, recalled her agents from battle fields and infirmaries, made no appropriations for the benefit of her medical department, and entirely abandoned her mutilated and dying soldiers to the uncertain charity of strangers, without attempting to ameliorate their condition or to rescue them from so sad a fate.

The motives prompting her to this policy, were doubtless honorable in themselves, since she is incapable of being influenced by others of a different character, but the course pursued, placed her in a false position and was both unwise and unfortunate, as the sequel has conclusively demonstrated.

Her dereliction in this respect, as well as the absolute necessity for the adoption of some systematic plan for the relief of our suffering troops, was particularly impressed upon my mind in connection with the first retreat of General Lee's army from Maryland.

A few days subsequent to the receipt of my commission, I was ordered to the Valley of Virginia, for the purpose of "looking after the interest of such of our soldiers as required assistance."

The battle of Sharpsburg had just been fought. Thousands of "sick and wounded" were arriving at Staunton. Inadequate preparations had been made by the Confederate authorities for the unexpected advent of so large a number of disabled men. And, as a necessary consequence, hunger, nakedness, and suffering presented themselves in their most touching and frightful aspect.

North Carolina was largely represented on that occasion, as she has been on every honorable and sorrowful one of this war. Her brave sons were all around me, foot-sore, in tattered rags, exhausted by prolonged fasting, weak from the loss of blood, writhing in the agony of neglected wounds and depressed by the seeming indifference of those for whom they had so bravely fought and freely bled.

The means at my command were exceedingly limited, and I could make but a feeble response to the heart-rending appeals of my unfortunate fellow-citizens. The supplies which your liberality had provided were exhausted long before their wants were supplied, or their sufferings relieved. Such comfort as kindly words, and assurances of your sympathy could afford, was freely rendered, but beyond that I was comparatively powerless for good—as impotent as if some contracted and contemptible State had been represented in my person, instead of the most liberal and chivalrous one in the whole Confederacy.

In striking contrast with the shortcomings of others was the conduct of Georgia in that connection. Her relief association was on the ground, bountifully supplied with everything which humanity could suggest and liberality procure. Her soldiers were sought out and ministered to by sympathizing hearts and skilful hand. Food, clothing, medicines and reviving stimulants were freely dispensed to them. Friendly forms hovered around their comfortless couches, kindly words lulled them into a forgetfulness of their mutilations, and loving lips whispered words of cheer and consolation in the dread hour of death and martyrdom. Under the magical influence of these acts of kindness, the hearts of her suffering sons forgot their sorrows, thrilled to the inspirations of the most fervent gratitude, and blazed with the hallowed fires of a rekindled patriotism.

As I saw this noble work going on so successfully around me, I was the more impressed with a humiliating sense of my own inability to serve our soldiers and of the impolicy and inhumanity of refusing them such assistance as this State could command.

In returning homeward through the city of Richmond a similar contrast presented itself, and the same emotions were awakened. Alabama, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Florida and Louisiana were emulating each other in ministering to the necessities of *their* soldiers, while *ours* languished and died for the want of care on the part of their State.

In a word, while other States had made the most ample appropriations for the benefit of their own "sick and wounded"—while they had established commodious hospitals, opened extensive depots of supplies, and sent agents bountifully supplied with means, medicines and stores to every battle field, camp and infirmary, North Carolina, with as large a number of soldiers as any one of them, with more patients in the hospitals of Virginia than all the rest combined, and with obligations resting upon her in this regard which only the unequalled heroism of her troops could impose, was standing idly by, tearfully regarding their sufferings, mourning over their afflictions—solicitious beyond measure for their relief—and yet without stretching forth a hand to aid them, or spending one single dollar in their behalf.

When the condition of my department was made known to your Excellency, you were at once pained by the exhibit and convinced of the importance of a speedy and radical change in its management. Under your orders funds were advanced for its support, our hospitals were repossessed, the depot sustained, messengers of mercy were sent to our suffering soldiers, and the Legislature appealed to for assistance at the first practical moment.

The military committee of that body immediately reported a "bill for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers." The representatives of all sections and parties buried their differences and united in a cordial support of this measure. The press throughout the State with unprecedented unanimity approved this legislation as preeminently wise and necessary. The people at home and the soldiers in the field hailed the policy thus inaugurated as the harbinger of a brighter and a prouder day for North Carolina, and heartily approved the action of their public servants. Not a murmur of dissatisfaction was heard within the borders of the State; for all realized the fact that her humanity, and patriotism, and justice were completely vindicated, and that she had come up to the fullest measure of her obligations to those who in her defense were so freely hazarding their lives and pouring out their blood.

The importance of this law was therefore fully appreciated by the public, and much was anticipated from its operations. For two years it has been in force, and an abundant opportunity has been afforded for deciding upon the propriety of its enactment in the premises, and for determining its merits or defects. The subjoined statement will demonstrate that none of its original friends have reason to regret their course, and that no legitimate expectation in regard to it has been disappointed.

The bill legalizes a systematic plan for the "relief of our sick and wounded soldiers," and appropriates the sum of three hundred thousand dollars annually for carrying it into effect; while it charges you with the execution of one and the disbursement of the other. As your representative, in this connection, these tasks have fallen in a great measure upon me; and I respectfully invite your attention to the following *resume* of the operations of my department, in order that you may determine how the duty thus imposed has been performed.

Wayside Hospitals. I found no such institutions in this State. Indeed, I am not informed that they were established in any portion of the Confederacy at that period. Hundreds of soldiers were continually travelling homeward or returning to their commands, without the means to procure food, lodgings or shelter. It was difficult to obtain admission into the regular hospitals; private charity was inadequate to the task of providing for them; and many, while enfeebled by sickness or prostrate by wounds, were compelled to shiver around some cheerless depot, to sleep upon the cold ground, to experience the pangs of hunger, and to suffer and to die for the want of proper arrangements for their accommodation. As a remedy for this evil, I determined to establish hospitals in the immediate neighborhood of the principal lines of travel, and to provide them with comfortable beds, warm fires, suitable provisions, proper medicines, and dressing for wounds, humane attendants, and with such other things as are calculated to conduce to the comfort of sick, wounded, or weary soldiers.

This plan met with your cordial approval, and such institutions were opened at those places in the State where they seemed most necessary. In this way "wayside hospitals" have been established at Raleigh, Wilmington, Greensboro', Statesville, and Asheville, for the accommodation of our travelling soldiers, and with the happiest results. Large numbers have been provided with food, shelter and clothing. The sick have been prescribed for and tenderly nursed. The wounded and maimed have received proper assistance. Pain has been alleviated, suffering prevented, hearts cheered, and life saved to an extent that words cannot estimate or express.

These hospitals are not only thrown open to "sick and wounded" men, but to all furloughed soldiers—the former class being invariably preferred.

So likewise the immediate friends of soldiers who come to nurse their stricken relatives or to bear their dead bodies homeward, are permitted to enjoy the advantages of these institutions upon the daily payment of a moderate sum—such as would not procure a single scanty meal elsewhere.

I claim for North Carolina the credit, if not of originating this admirable system, at least of so amplyfying and perfecting it as to render it a source of incalculable blessing to our soldiers and a monument of imperishable honor to herself. About *twenty thousand* soldiers have been entertained in the "way-side hospitals" belonging to the State.

The Soldier's Home. I have established at Richmond a "home" for the entertainment of all North Carolina soldiers passing through that city. The necessity for an institution of this character was even more imperative than for the establishment of "way-side hospitals" in the State. Larger numbers of our troops were continually visiting the capital, the price of provisions and lodgings was infinitely higher there than elsewhere, such heavy drains had been made upon the charity of the Virginia people as nearly to exhaust it, and it was utterly impossible for the Confederate authorities to provide proper accommodations for all who required them. As the sum demanded for daily board exceeded the pay of a private soldier for more than a month, and as only men furloughed on certificates of disability could find shelter in the regular hospitals, and that too after much circumlocution and delay, the demand for an establishment in which all North Carolina soldiers could find food and shelter, simply by identifying themselves, was deemed so imperative, that one of my earliest official acts was to carry this plan into effect.

Up to the present moment about *thirty thousand soldiers* and *three thousand officers* and *citizens* have been accommodated. See page 1 of appendix.

The price of board of the plainest character has averaged in the city of Richmond for the last two years, at least *twenty dollars per diem*.

The persons entertained at the 'Home" would have been subjected to that charge or forced to the necessity of suffering for the want of food and shelter. Had each remained but a single day at his own expense, the amount of money spent by thirty-three thousand men would have been six hundred and sixty thousand dollars. ($660,000.) The establishment and support of the "Home" has cost the State about one hundred thousand dollars. ($100,000.) The citizens of North Carolina, and consequently, the State itself, viewed as a "body politic," made up of an aggregation of individuals, has actually *saved* more than five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000) in this connexion.

The *pecuniary* advantage of this enterprise is thus made patent even to the most skeptical; while all insinuations as to the extravagance of the undertaking are completely refuted.

Of the comfort and relief afforded to our soldiers, it is unnecessary to dilate. The simple statement before made that *thirty five thousand citizens* of North Carolina, otherwise unprovided for, while strangers in a comparatively strange land, deprived of the comforts of home, and thrown upon the charity of a selfish world, have found an asylum within friendly walls erected by their own State for their special accommodation, is a sufficient guarantee of its usefulness in these particulars.

Hundreds of the immediate friends of sick, wounded and dead soldiers, have also been entertained at a comparatively insignificant price, under orders from my Department.

In the management of so new and extensive an enterprise it is difficult to give entire satisfaction, or to pursue in the premises that course which is ultimately found most advantageous. Errors or faults may, therefore, have been committed in this connexion. All may not have been equally pleased with their entertainment. Some parties, perchance, have been neglected; others, doubtless, have not found so plentiful a board or such luxuriant accommodations as their fancies suggested. But I have been influenced only by an honest desire to benefit our needy soldiers and have instructed my subordinates so to act that each visiter would realize that he was gratefully remembered by his "mother State"—and that she had provided a "Home" for his comfort and accommodation.

North Carolina was certainly the pioneer in this movement, and, though other States have imitated her example, she deserves all the honor which belongs to the practical illustration of so novel and fortuitous an idea.

Depots of Supplies. I have established two Depots of supplies, under the direction of your Excellency.

The Depot at Raleigh is the main reservoir in which stores are collected for general distribution.

It is divided into four distinct Departments, each of which is presided over by a responsible clerk who is not subject to conscription.

1. The Financial Department is managed by Mr, Joseph S. Cannon, a gentleman of well known character and capacity. It is his duty to keep an accurate account of the receipts and disbursements of all monies, medicines, and hospital stores; to make out returns in due form for the "Auditor;" to see that statements and inventories properly tally, and to discharge all the offices that pertain to the position of chief clerk in the Medical Bureau.

2. The Purveying Department is under the supervision of Mr. J. R. Congleton, a most competent Druggist and reliable man. It is his business to take charge of all drugs and stores belonging to the office; to fill such requisitions as are forwarded from Hospitals, Regiments and Relief Associations; to take regular invoices of the stock on hand; to receive and distribute voluntary contributions; and to perform the duties generally which pertain to the office of a Medical Purveyor.

3. The Transportation Department is presided over by Capt. J. N. McDowell, who has for several months faithfully and successfully performed the task assigned him. It is his duty to receive, register and forward promptly all boxes, packages &c., contributed by the friends of soldiers, or of prisoners of war; to carry on all the correspondence which relates to that subject, and to exercise a general control over the agents appointed by the State to collect stores from private sources, for the purpose indicated above. A more detailed statement will be given in another connexion of the operations of this Department.

4. The Artificial Limb Department is in the hands of Mr. James D. Bruer, who has invariably shown himself accommodating, energetic and intelligent. So soon as the material arrives which has been ordered abroad, he will be charged with the task of establishing a manufactory for Atificial Limbs, for the especial convenience of North Carolina troops. In the mean time, he registers the name, address, regiment, company and mutilation of each applicant, collects information in regard to the manufacture of Limbs, and conducts the correspondence relating to that subject.

This matter will also be more fully discussed in another portion of my report.

A general, and I trust diligent, supervision is exercised over these various Bupartments by myself; and I am pleased to be able to state to you that they have been properly and successfully conducted in every respect.

As before remarked, I have been particular in the selection of clerks to fill these different positions, to avoid choosing persons subject to Confederate conscription. Every man connected with this Depot has either been pronounced physically incapable of performing military duty, or is not liable to it for some other reason.

Hospital stores in large quantities have been collected in this Depot and distributed according to the wants of our troops. Many of these articles were purchased in this State, while others have been imported from Europe. Taking advantage of the blockade operations of the State, I made an early importation of a large stock of medicines, and surgical instruments—such as I knew the Confederate authorities were poorly provided with, and as the necessities of our "sick and wounded" imperatively demanded.

In this way I have not only been able to supply such troops as are exclusively in the service of the State, with drugs and instruments, but also to furnish them to Confederate Hospitals in which North Carolina soldiers are under treatment, to an extent that has called forth the warmest thanks of the officers in charge, and of the patients within their wards. From the force of circumstances the Confederate authorities are compelled to supply regiments in the field with a very small stock of medicines, and, in many instances, with the most inferior instruments. Reliable representations have frequently been made to me that our soldiers were not only suffering but actually dying from these causes. The supplies imported from abroad and collected at home, were purchased with a portion of that fund appropriated as a gratuity to our "sick and wounded" in the Confederate service. You charged me with the duty of distributing them in conformity with the letter and spirit of the law and according to the necessities of our troops. I have therefore, never permitted a North Carolina soldier, whether officer or private, to suffer for anything which my department contained; and have unhesitatingly filled all requisitions for supplies, which stated that such articles were "indispensable" and that they "could not be procured from the Confederate Purveyors." To prevent all difficulty in this regard, however, receipts have been taken from such officers as received these stores; and, as the Surgeon General has agreed to the appointment of a Joint Commission for the purpose of settling all matters of this kind upon equitable terms, there can be no ultimate difficulty in connexion with the subject.

The Surgeon General of the Confederate States having failed to procure so large a supply as the necessities of the Army demanded, and, appreciating the importance of securing the drugs and instruments collected by this State, made a formal proposition to purchase them from me, in May last. A sufficient sum could have been realized in that way to defray the expenses of my department; but the arrangement would have alike deprived the Home Guard Battalions and State Regiments of their necessary supplies, and, by the general distribution of these articles, prevented that *special* provision for the relief of her own troops which the State had so patriotically designed.

The proposition was, with your approbation, declined for the present.

For a detailed statement of the articles imported, permit me to refer you to schedule "A." page 2d, of the Appendix to this report.

The money value of the articles imported is very considerable. They would readily command in market at least four hundred thousand dollars in Confederate currency. Taking into consideration the great difficulty of procuring such supplies, their scarcity in the Confederacy, and the necessities of our soldiers and people they are really invaluable.

Accurate accounts have been kept of all issues of drugs, instruments and stores of every description, receipts taken in proper form, and the vouchers duly handed in to the auditor.

The Depot at Richmond was established before my installation into office. I found it languishing under the uncertain assistance derived from voluntary contributions. The passage of the "Medical Bill," placed it upon a surer and more enduring basis, by making it a state institution. Since that period it has maintained a vigorous and most useful existence. The advantages and uses of such a depot may be briefly summed up. It is a veritable North Carolina Intelligence office, lists being kept of the arrival and distribution of "sick and wounded" men, of the number, names, and commands of North Carolinians in the various hospitals, and, as far as practicable, of casualities in our regiments. Parties visiting Richmond in search of friends can always obtain information and assistance from the superintendent of this establishment. It is a reservoir for such supplies as are intended for distribution among hospitals, regiments and returning prisoners, whether furnished by voluntary contribution or by the State. It is a receptacle for the superfluous baggage of individual soldiers, companies, regiments and even brigades, while engaged in active operations. Under the management of Mr. B. W. Young, it has fulfilled all of these objects, and more than realized the expectation of its friends.

It has been found more economical and convenient to locate it under the same roof with the "Home," and the arrangement has accordingly been made by my direction.

For statistics in regard to the depot, I beg leave to call your attention to page 6 of the Appendix.

Agency at Richmond. Dr. O. F. Manson has acted as Medical Agent of this State in Richmond. It has been his duty to visit the hospitals daily; to supply the wants of our soldiers; to assist the meritorious in procuring furloughs and discharges; to control the "Home" and "Depot;" to receive and provide for returning prisoners; to distribute supplies furnished by the State and private parties; to see that patients in private quarters receive proper attention; and to represent my department in its ardent desire and earnest endeavor to relieve the necessities of North Carolina's "sick and wounded."

Hospitals. Early in the war North Carolina established two hospitals in Petersburg and one in the City of Raleigh at her own expense. These were turned over to the Confederacy by your predecessor in office, together with their stores and furniture. By your order, I applied to the Surgeon General of the Confederacy for their restoration. He promptly re-transferred them to the State, and formally withdrew all claims to them and to their stores and furniture. A few months afterwards he informed me in substance, that he regarded this re-transfer as null and void, and that he did not recognize the right of North Carolina to them, in any manner or form. Finding that a serious conflict was likely to result between his department and mine, and knowing that the hospitals would be entirely useless to the State so long as they were matters of contention, I proposed to withdraw the claims of North Carolina, provided the property was fairly assessed and paid for, and the privilege of being treated in them was extended to all troops exclusively engaged in the service of the State. After a protracted delay and much discussion, this proposition was finally agreed to. A commission to ascertain the value of the stores, medicines, furnitures, &c., thus appropriated by the Confederacy, has been appointed, and will meet in Petersburg at the first practical moment.

By this arrangement I have avoided a serious complication, and, at the same time, have saved many thousand dollars to the State.

General Hospital No. 24, at Richmond, Va., in charge of Surgeon O. F. Manson, has been regarded by the State as under her peculiar protection, and is so recognized by our soldiers generally.

The State has paid the rent of the building for more than a year, has supplied it with many important articles, has permitted the Surgeon in Charge to purchase stores from her Commissary at Government prices, and has afforded every possible facility for the transportation of such supplies to Richmond.

Surgeon Manson has devoted himself with much assiduity to the especial care of such North Carolina soldiers as have come under his treatment, and all have left his hospital well satisfied with his skill and kindness.

The Officer's Hospital at Richmond has also received the attention of my department. Extra nurses have been supplied in cases of emergency, and stimulants, stores and medicines furnished according to the necessities of our sick and wounded. Surgeon Reade has kindly devoted a special ward to North Carolinians, and has permitted me to place a matron in charge of it, whose services are exclusively devoted to the officers from this State.

Winder Hospital at Richmond is particularly devoted to North Carolina soldiers, and has consequently been the object of my special attention. Food, clothing, stimulants, &c, have been freely dispensed. Each ward has, time and again, been visited, and their wants provided for. All has been done for the relief of its inmates which the most lively interest in their welfare could suggest. Notwithstanding these efforts on my part, and the zeal of its energetic Surgeon, Dr. Lane, the patients under treatment in its miserable shanties suffer greatly. In summer they are stifled with heat; while in winter they succumb to the piercing winds of that bleak exposure. The supply of fuel has never been abundant, and will be less so during the coming season. I fear that its unfortunate inmates will be even more uncomfortable than before. Let me assure you, however, that all that can be accomplished for their relief, will be promptly and heartily done.

The Hospitals at Lynchburg and Charlottesville—establishments where large numbers of North Carolinians are constantly under treatment, have not been overlooked. They have been repeatedly visited, and food, provisions, stimulants and money distributed among their inmates.

The Surgeons in charge of the Hospitals at this place have been informed that they will be supplied according to their necessities and the capabilities of my department; while, through the instrumentality of the Ladies' Relief Association, an institution from whose friendly offices the most happy results are perpetually flowing—my department has delighted to minister to the wants of their suffering patients.

The Hospitals throughout the States of Georgia and South Carolina have been faithfully searched for North Carolina soldiers by agents bountifully supplied with means to relieve their wants.

The Field Hospitals of the Army of Northern Virginia have also been repeatedly visited and continuously cared for by officers connected with my department.

The Confederate Congress at its second regular session passed a wise and humane law in regard to "sick and wounded" soldiers. It was made the duty of the Surgeon General at Richmond to segregate the patients belonging to the various States, and to assign them respectively to different hospitals. The idea was to collect and keep together the suffering soldiers of each State, so as to facilitate a proper expenditure of the funds which its legislature or people might contribute in their behalf. Fully appreciating the inability of the Confederate authorities to provide properly for the "sick and wounded," an appeal was thus made to the individual members of the Confederacy to inaugurate suitable arrangements for the care of its own troops, and a method adopted by which such assistance would be rendered most effectual. The importance of such a policy had long been urged by my department; and when an indisposition to carry this law into effect was manifested by the Surgeon General at Richmond, Dr. Manson, the Medical Agent of North Carolina, promptly appealed to the Secretary of War, and secured its speedy enforcement. Though the benefits which have accrued to our soldiers in this connection, are certainly great, they would be much increased, if a larger number of North Carolina Surgeons were on duty in the hospitals especially assigned to her. A feeling of deeper interest and of more direct responsibility would necessarily be engendered on the one side, and a sentiment of greater confidence and satisfaction on the other.—This arrangement, indeed, seems but an act of simple justice alike to such of our medical officers as have endured the hardships of "the field" since the commencement of the war, and to the brave men whose sufferings and sacrifices have purchased for them an indefeisible right to the most profound consideration. Though powerless to correct the evil, I can but enter a protest against it, as has been done on many previous occasions.

I am under obligations to Confederate Surgeons generally for personal courtesies and official consideration.

Supplies for Soldiers. For several months I have sent a messenger at regular intervals to Richmond, and to the army, for the purpose of conveying such stores as are contributed by my department and by private individuals. More than a thousand boxes and packages, furnished by the friends of soldiers, have thus been promptly forwarded free of charge. Not a single article has been lost, and all have been delivered with dispatch.

In response to the solicitations of many persons, both at home and in the army, I have recently amplified this system greatly. Agents have been appointed in convenient localities to receive contributions, and to forward them without subjecting their generous donors to the slightest expense. As yet agents have been selected only at Asheville, Morganton, Statesville, Salisbury, Charlotte, Greensboro', Salem, Raleigh, Fayetteville, Murfreesboro', Colerain, Tarboro' and Wilmington. It is my purpose, however, to extend this list according to the necessities of the service and the wishes of our people.

I have also perfected an arrangement with the Express Company, by which its Agents agree to receive all boxes, &c., for soldiers, directed to me at Raleigh. In this way parties sending supplies to their friends *are saved all expense and trouble*, as my department *pays the Express Company, and sees that the stores are properly delivered.*

An impression prevails that the Express Company forwards boxes for soldiers and prisoners *gratuitously*. Such is not the case. It kindly waives the demand for *prepayment of freight* and permits *me to settle for it*, when the *packages are delivered* at my office. Both shipper and consignee are saved the expense of transportation; but they have to thank the State for the favor, and not the other party.

Mr. R. L. Royster, the special agent of the Medical Department has discharged his duty with marked fidelity and success, and has secured the confidence of the soldiers by his zeal in their behalf. Transportation for these articles is furnished by the quartermaster's department, under special orders from the Secretary of War.

I am also engaged in receiving and forwarding supplies for our prisoners in the hands of the enemy, in conformity with an arrangement with the Bureau of Exchange at Richmond.

Of the comfort and advantage alike to the soldiers and to their friends, afforded by this direct and regular system of communication, it is unnecessary to speak, since they are universally appreciated.

Prisoners. My attention has long been directed to the wants of this unfortunate class of our soldiers. I have given special instruction to the State Agent at Richmond to keep himself accurately informed in regard to their arrival there, to invite them to our "Home," and to supply their wants as far as practicable. He attends the arrival of every "flag of truce boat," for the purpose of carrying out these orders.

Understanding that a large number of prisoners will be speedily exchanged at Savannah, I have made arrangements to send a special agent there, properly supplied with stores and funds, to minister to their necessities.

When the sad condition of many of these poor unfortunates, after their release from Northern prisons, is remembered, the importance of this system of relief will be fully appreciated.

At your suggestion, I opened a correspondence with Judge Ould some months since, requesting him to endeavor to inaugurate a system by which North Carolina prisoners might be supplied with food, clothing, tobacco, &c., at the expense of the State.

Nothing was accomplished at that time, but recently, he informs me that the Confederate and Federal authorities have come to a more humane understanding in regard to their prisoners, and that, hereafter, they are to be provided for at the expenses of their respective governments. Permission is also granted to relatives and associations of States and individuals, and to the public generally, to contribute to the relief of their languishing friends. See page 7 of appendix.

I have therefore, made arrangements for forwarding various articles, on account of my department, and for delivering such contributions as may be made by private parties.

I have an understanding with the General commanding the departments of Savannah and Charleston, to the same effect.

Before the intelligence reached me of the agreements between the two governments in regard to their prisoners I had addressed a letter to President Davis, requesting that if it met with his approval, permission should be sought for the privilege of sending a messenger to the United States provided with the proper means to relieve such North Carolinians as require assistance. Though not agreeing to the proposition, his reply was exceedingly courteous in itself, and complimentary to the State, as you will perceive by reading the following letter:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
Executive Department,
Richmond, Va., Oct. 29, 1864.

EDWARD WARREN, M D,
Surgeon General North Carolina:

SIR:—I am instructed by His Excellency the President, to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 12th inst.

While the President fully appreciates the benevolent intentions in the premises, and feels delighted to know the State of North Carolina has so bountifully provided for their patriotic soldiers. He directs me to say that arrangements now very nearly consummated through Generals Lee and Grant, for the due supply of our prisoners, will obviate the necessity for the interposition proposed. Thanking you in the name of the President, for the lively interest manifested by you for the welfare of the country, and unfortunate prisoners. I have the honor to be,

very respectfully, your obt. servt.,
F. R. LUBBOCK,
Col. A. D. C.

I am now engaged in collecting supplies for our prisoners, and shall forward them regularly for the future; on the first day of every month.

Artificial Limbs. Under your instructions, I have made arrangements for the establishment of a "manufactory of artificial limbs," for the especial benefit of North Carolina soldiers. There has been an unexpected delay in the opening of this establishment, in consequence of the non-arrival of certain indispensable material, which were ordered abroad.—Special instructions have been given to our agent in Europe on this subject, and their receipt is daily expected. In the mean time, under an arrangement

with Surgeon W. A. Carrington at Richmond, a number of our soldiers have been supplied with limbs at the expense of my department. Other orders are being filled by him on the same terms, and in their regular turn. Refer to page 9 of appendix.

It was proposed to furnish these most useful articles, *gratuitously* to privates, and at *cost* to officers. No soldier, however, whatever his rank or position, who has been maimed in the service of his country, shall be denied a limb because of his inability to pay for it; so long as I have control of the matter.

The proposal on the part of North Carolina, thus to supply her mutilated sons has elicited the applause of the whole Confederacy, and she will never know a prouder day than that upon which this humane purpose is carried into effect.

Small Pox. The bill "for the protection of the people against small pox," made provision for a general system of vaccination, and appropriated thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) to carry it into effect.

More than fifty thousand persons were vaccinated at public expense and only eight thousand dollars expended

It is unnecessary to discuss the wisdom of the Vaccine Bill. Similar laws illuminate the statute books of the most enlightened nations. Civilization regards them as among the proudest indices of its own advancement,—as the illustrations of a more comprehensive humanity—as the triumphs of a culminating science. And, though popular prejudices were appealed to in opposition to this salutary measure, the people of North Carolina have reason to thank their patriotic Legislature for a measure which protected them against the ravages of a loathsome epidemic and prevented the transformation of their homes into lazarettos or charnel houses.

For a statement of my expenditures in this connection you are respectfully referred to schedule "B" of the appendix.

State Troops. I have organized the Medical Department proper of the State. Medical officers of the 67th and 68th regiments as well as of the various battalions of Home Guards have been commissioned on my recommendation. Supplies have been furnished for their respective commands and such regulations issued for the government of their official conduct as the necessites of the service seemed to demand.

Medical Examining boards have also been appointed and are still engaged in determining the physical qualifications of the various classes of Home Guards. These Boards have been sent to the various Congressional districts, with orders to visit the different counties composing them. The presence of the enemy or of deserters, together with the difficulty of procuring transportation, has prevented a full compliance with these orders. The certificates of the Surgeons of such battalions as have not been examined, if approved by their commanding officer, are received as sufficient grounds for exemption or furlough, until the parties can be legally examined. Under instructions from your Excellency these Boards are in regular session at Kinston, Raleigh and Asheville during the present call for Home Guards.

However defective this mode of examination may be, experience convinces me, as it has the Confederate authorities, that it is incomparably the best which can be devised under the circumstances. All discharges from State service are subject, also, to my official supervision.

Expenses. In order to maintain the extensive and complex "system of relief," adopted by my department, the expenditure of a considerable sum of money has been necessary. It has been my constant endeavor, however, to conduct my office with that regard for economy which a proper sense of its responsibility imposes. The sums placed in my hands by your Excellency have been disbursed according to the detailed statement given in schedule "C" page 12 of the appendix.

If this were exclusively a matter of dollars and cents—if the pecuniary loss or gain were the paramount consideration—it might be important to remind you that there is a large balance to the credit of my appropriation in the Tressury, and a supply of stores on hand of sufficient value to cover the expenses of the medical department.

But there is a nobler and more comprehensive view of the subject. The true questions for a christian and patriotic people to consider are not those which avarice suggests. While a niggardly policy would demand: how many dollars have been expended, and with what material returns, a more enlightened philanthrophy would enquire: how much good has been accomplished? How much suffering has been alleviated? How many brave hearts have been comforted in their last hour of mortal agony? How many valuable lives have been saved to shed renown upon their native State and to save her from the polluting embraces of the spoiler?

It should be remembered that this money has been expended in the vindication of North Carolina's honor—in the illustration of her patriotism, her justice and her humanity—in the settlement of a debt justly due her soldiers for sacrifices made, heroism displayed, and blood poured out like water.

If prodigality be improper in this regard, parsimony is criminal. If extravagance deserve a censure, illiberality merits an anathema. That policy which encourages an unnecessary waste of public money is only equalled in turpitude by the sordid calculation which refuses a cup of cold water to fevered lips because a gold dollar cannot be seen glittering at the bottom of it.

The truth is we are engaged in a mighty struggle—in a contest whose proportions fower and extend beyond all that was before conceived of—and money must be freely and continuously expended as a matter of necessity.

I have thus furnished your Excellency with a detailed statement of the operations of my department which I trust will prove satisfactory.

From this simple narrative you will perceive, that I have faithfully labored to carry out your wishes in every particular, and that in so doing the wisdom and propriety of the "Bill for the relief of our sick and wounded," have been thoroughly vindicated.

Under its humane provisions results have been accomplished which will secure for North Carolina as proud a preeminence for acts of charity and kindness, as she has achieved by deeds of courage and devotion—as commanding a position in the records of humanity as she has won for herself in the annals of fame.

Her history, therefore, will contain no more honorable or glorious page than that upon which is written the story of her liberality to her maimed and helpless soldiers.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General of North Carolina.

ELECTION FOR SENATOR.

The following is the vote cast here yesterday at the special election for Senator from this county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Eli. W. Hall, Esq.

E. D. Hall,	235
S. J. Faison,	65
A. Empie,	9
T. C. Miller.	3
	312

Only the two first named gentlemen could be considered candidates. Mr. Miller had come out with a card expressly declining, and Mr. Empie occupied the same position, although he did not publish any card.—*Wilmington Journal.*

QUITE LIKELY.—It is reported that the steamship Ad-Vance, captured after leaving this port with a cargo of cotton, had made her appearance on the coast in the character of a Yankee blockader.—This is only what we looked for. She will be a dangerous vessel.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

BY J. B. NEATHERY & CO.

MONDAY, - - - - - NOVEMBER 28, 1864.

☞ OUR FRIENDS writing to us from different parts of the State will always oblige us by giving us all the local items of interest in that particular section.

☞ WE SHALL BE OBLIGED to our friends who receive private dispatches or letters interesting to the public, to furnish them to us for publication.

☞ PRINTERS WANTED. A number of good Compositors can find employment, on the public work, by applying at once. $2.00 per thousand, and exemption from military duty guaranteed. J. B NEATHERY.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY. On Saturday last both houses adjourned early to allow the committees to prepare the business of the session.

In the *Senate* three important committees were announced.

In the *House*, Mr. Patton, of Henderson, took his seat. A resolution was introduced, calling on the Governor to suppress the C. S. distillery at Salisbury, N. C. The bill to repeal all State exemptions was adversely reported on and report concurred in. The bill to authorize an assistant county relief commissioner passed, and a resolution to permit Perrin Busbee to purchase clothing from the Quartermaster's department was lost, yeas 34, nays 43.

A MATTER FOR INVESTIGATION. The Conservative Legislature of last session dismissed Gen. Martin from the office of Adjutant General because he held (nominally only) the position of Brigadier General in the Confederate service. The rank of Brigadier was conferred on the Adjutant General more as a compliment to the State of North Carolina than otherwise, for no command went with it. After a fruitles effort of Adjutant General Martin to decline or resign this commission of Brigadier he acquiesced in it, *but never received a dollar of pay for the office.* Still the Conservatives of the Legislature, with the connivance of Gov. Vance, declared the office of Adjutant General was vacant (in order to make an office which they could fill by one of their followers who had no particular stomach for a fight; and the Supreme Court, on an appeal by General Martin, also declared the same thing, on the ground that the two offices were incompatible. Very well.

Last Tuesday the Conservative Legislature turns in and elects as their State Printer "Lieut. Jno. B Neathery, Assistant Adjutant General of North Carolina." The matter for investigation is this: Does the State Printer hold the office of Assistant Adjutant General; and if so, are the two offices compatible? Or, are Conservatives governed by the laws pertaining to the government of other people's children? We pause for a reply.—*State Journal.*

Conservatives do not shun investigation; they seek it, and we are glad it is in our power to relieve the anxiety of our cotemporary. There is no similarity between *our* case and that of Gen. Martin's. Whether the office of Brigadier General conferred upon Gen. Martin was designed as a compliment to him or the State, we are not advised. We consider that his appointment was deserved by him and a much better one than some that have been made. But it is well known that Gen. Martin's appointment and acceptance of the office of Brigadier General in the Confederate States' army was not intended by the Confederate authorities to be *nominal*, for they actually required his services in the field, and he performed those services several months before the Legislature declared the office vacant. He declined to receive pay as Brigadier General it is true, but he could have claimed it if he had seen proper. During his absence in the army, he was not discharging the duties of Adjutant General here, except by proxy. The Legislature did right to declare the office vacant, because of its evident unconstitutionality, for one man to hold two offices of honor and profit at the same time; nor did Gov. Vance connive at the act of the Legislature He *connives* at nothing, but he doubtless most heartily approved of the act of that body. We intend no reflection upon Gen. Martin, when we state the fact, that while all endorse his entire competency, indeed his eminent fitness as a Bureau officer, yet for the lack of that *Suaviter in modo* which all public officers who have frequent contact with the people ought to possess, he had rendered himself unpopular as an officer.

Our case is entirely different. Up to the hour of our resignation as Assistant Adjutant General, we continued to perform the duties of the office, and resigned that post before we accepted the office of State Printer. Will our cotemporary do us the justice to copy our reply?

THE TELEGRAPHIC account of the attempted mutiny of the Yankee prisoners at Salisbury, is properly brief. A few items have come to us privately, which may with propriety be mentioned. It is supposed, that the Yankees were under the impression that one of our regiments was about to be removed from that place, and they took that occasion to rise against the guard immediately on hand. It is said, that a Yankee prisoner seized the gun of one of the guard, who immediately wrenched it from his hand and dispatched the Yankee, another Yankee prisoner at once seized the same gun, took it from the guard and pierced him through with the bayonet; a *Confederate prisoner* standing by at once seized the same gun from from the Yankee prisoner and killed him. If this be so, that Confederate prisoner ought to be released. He is a true Southron. The fight we learn only lasted about ten minutes when quiet was restored. They will, perhaps, behave better in future. Yankees don't like canister.

WE PRESUME that the statement is incorrect, "that the reason why Mr. Colton was beaten for Principal Clerk, and Mr. Huske for Engrossing Clerk, by the Conservatives, is because these gentlemen refused to vote for Mr. Neil McKay at the last election." Both of these gentlemen, Messrs. Colton and Huske, are as good Conservatives as any in the State. Mr. Colton declared to his friends on Saturday before the election that he was not a candidate, but a number of his friends voted for him on personal grounds. We are quite sure that no political prejudice, influenced the vote in either case.

WE ARE PLEASED to learn that Washington C. Kerr, Professor of Chemistry and Geology, in Davidson College, has been appointed by Gov. Vance State Geologist in the place of Dr. E. Emmons, deceased. Mr. Kerr is an enthusiastic and accomplished geologist, and we rejoice to see that a native North Carolinian, educated at our own University, has undertaken a duty so responsible and honorable, as that of developing the rich resources of the State.

WE SURRENDER much of our space this morning to the admirable report of the Surgeon General.

WE ARE NO ADVOCATE for political legerdemain or trickery. Ours is a government of the people, where majorities rule. They cannot rule otherwise than by representation. Hence we hold it to be the duty of the representative, to reflect, as far as he can consistently with his indefeasible right of private judgment, the known wishes of the people. Caucuses have had put upon them a very offensive meaning. They are associated in the minds of some with the idea of political trickery—a species of manœvering to defeat the will of the people and the proper claims of worthy men. With such caucusses or trickery we have no affiliation. We abominate all dishonest tricks in politics as in any thing else—all near-cuts to gain an end to which we are not justly entitled.

But we understand the object of the *Conservatives*, on Friday night last, very differently from some of our neighbors. That meeting, if we are not misinformed, was for a mutual interchange of opinion among friends, to ascertain in what they differed and in what they agreed, and to ascertain as near as possible, what was their duty to their constituents. Such a meeting, call it caucus or what not, is legitimate and proper. Prompt and harmonious legislation cannot be effected by majorities, without this interchange of sentiment. When there are many candidates for the same office having equal claims, it saves time, saves money to the State, and prevents irritation, for friends to meet for consultation. We can see no objection to such a meeting, with such a purpose. Nor have we any objection to such meetings on the part of the minority, for the same object. But a meeting to ascertain wherein by a little diplomacy or parliamentary trickery or a near-cut the objects of the majority can be thwarted, and the will of the people defeated, is a very different thing, and should not be countenanced.

SALE OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BONDS. The $50,000 North Carolina coupon bonds advertised for sale at Creech & Litchford's by Kemp P. Battle, President of the Chatham Railroad, brought on Saturday last the following prices: $10,000 at 305 and interest. $10,000 at 300 and interest. $38,500 was bought by a Richmond firm, the residue by citizens of this State.

We regard the above as a good sale.

SUPREME COURT. The winter term will commence on the second Monday in December, the 12th. Causes will be called by circuits, as heretofore arranged, but no weeks given. Applicants for license to practice in the County Courts or Superior Courts will be examined on the first day.

MESSRS. CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers, sold on Saturday, Confederate States 8 per cents. Short dates brought 92¼. Wake county bonds 164 and 165.

SOME ERRORS having occurred in our report of the Committees of the General Assembly, we have corrected and republsh the list entire.

We are informed, upon reliable authority, that the friends of Judge Magrath will place his name before the Legislature as a candidate for Governor.—*Chas. Mercury.*

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES.

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Smith, Aycock, Winstead, Odom, Blount, McCorkle, and Jones.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Wright, Ellis, Bagley, Grier, Horton, Kirby, and Sanders.

Judiciary—Messrs. Warren, Wright, Leitch, Bogle, Bryson, Winstead, and Dick.

Internal Improvements—Messrs. Leitch, Horton, Matthews, Ellis, Straughn, Jones, and Lassiter.

Claims—Messrs. Speight, Powell, Taylor, Adams, Snead, March, and Ward.

Education and Literary Fund—Messrs. Dick, Lassiter, Lindsay, McEachern, Bagley, Long, and Whitford.

Banks and Currency—Messrs. Bagley, Winstead, Long, Miller, Patton, Courts, and Bryson.

Corporations—Messrs. Arendell, Smith, Wynne, Harris, Berry, Blount, and Aycock.

Agriculture—Messrs. Powell, McEachern, McCorkle, Jones, Lindsay, Mann, and Odom.

SENATE BRANCH OF JOINT COMMITTEES.

Finance—Messrs. Wiggins, Pool, Courts, Patterson, Berry, Long, Harris, and Lassiter.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Stubbs, Patton, and Pitchford.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Berry and Powell.

Cherokee Lands and Western Turnpikes—Messrs. Bryson, Horton, and Patton.

Swamp Lands—Messrs. Lindsay, Wynne, and Mann.

Public Library—Messrs. Ellis, Speight, and Lassiter.

Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum—Messrs. Arendell, Odom, and Crump.

Insane Asylum—Messrs. Pool, Miller, and Arendell.

HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Judiciary—Messrs. Carter, Fowle, Person, Shober, Caldwell, George, McAden, Dargan, Sharpe, Morrisey, and J. H. Headen.

Education—Messrs. Henry, Best, Crawford, of Wayne, Hawes, Davis, of Franklin, Clapp, Polk, Beani, Erwin, Patton, and Bryan.

Internal Improvements—Messrs. Mann, Joyner, Powell, McLean, Rogers, Harrison, Jordan, Crawford, of Rowan, McMillan, Love and Gidney.

Claims—Messrs. Patterson, Smith, of Johnston, Grier, Vann, Gibbs, Russ, W. J. Headen, Reinhardt, Boyd, Isbell and Wheeler.

Agriculture—Messrs. Perkins, Outterbridge, Simmons, Little, Alford, Strong, Harris, Shipp, Johnson, Brown, of Madison, Davis, of Halifax.

Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Allison, Duke Cobb, Murrill, Russell, Alston, Flynt, Harrington, Costner, Lyle, and Faison.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Hance, Henry, Carter, Murphey, Person, Fowle, McGehee, Shober, Sharpe, Horton of Watauga, and Phillips.

Private Bills—Messrs. Horton, of Wilkes, Bond of Bertie, Lane, Lewis, Blair, Austin, Hassell, Farmer, Judkins, Faucette, Bethune, Waugh, Carson, of Rutherford, Herbert, Powell, McMillan, Craig, and Enloe.

Corporations—Messrs. Waugh, Mann, Cobb, Powell, Morrisey, Peace, Stipe, Ashworth, Grier, of Alexander, and Gudger.

HOUSE BRANCH OF JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

Finance—Messrs. Shepherd, Amis, Brown of Mecklenburg, McGehee, Murphy, Phillips, Cunningham and Lowe.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Grissom, Cowles, Stancill, Pool and Gaskins.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Albritton, Caho and Calloway.

Cherokee Lands and Western Turnpikes—Messrs. Young, Gudger, Asheworth, Banks and Polk.

Swamp Lands—Messrs. Bond, of Gates, Wooten, Perkins, Cobb, and Carter.

Public Library—Messrs. Benbury, Smith of Duplin and Stipe.

Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum—Messrs. McCormick, Holton, Joyner, Costner and Latham.

Insane Asylum—Messrs. Carson, of Alexander, Riddick, Baxter, Peace and Smith of Cabarrus.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Nov. 26, 1864.

The Senate branches of the three select joint committees were announced as follows:

On a system of Tithing—Messrs. Odom, Aycock, and Crump.

On the Production of Salt—Messrs. Leitch, Courts, and Blount.

On the Importation of Goods, memorializing Congress for Compensation for Steamer Ad-Vance, etc.—Messrs Wright, Ellis, and Speight.

The House resolutions to increase the pay of soldiers to $45 per month, was introduced and read.

House bill, to allow Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts their expenses while in discharge of their official duties, if not exceeding $4000 per annum, was taken up, and pending its consideration, the Senate, to allow the committees to arrange their business, adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Mason, of the Episcopal Church in this city.

Mr. Patton, of Henderson, appeared and was sworn in.

The standing committee on corporations was then announced as follows: Messrs. Waugh, Mann, Cobb, Powell, Morrissey, Peace, Stipe, Ashworth, Grier, Carson, of Alexander, and Gudger. The following resolutions were then introduced:

Mr. Craige, of McDowell, that the Governor take such steps as he may deem proper to suppress the C. S. distillery at Salisbury N. C. Agreed to.

Mr. Headen, of Chatham, that the committee on Judiciary enquire into what legislation is expedient to confiscate the property of alien enemies and disloyal citizens. Agreed to.

Mr. Carson, of Rutherford, as to the expediency of allowing transportation to soldiers on furlough, going and coming, Mr. C. stating that by the present regulations transportation was only furnished a soldier on his first furlough, forcing him on every subsequent leave to bear his own expenses, a condition which would keep half the army from making use of a second furlough. Agreed to.

Mr. Johnson, of Davie, as to the propriety of exempting from Home Guard duty, outside of the county, one miller for each county, or every miller whose custom grinding amounted to three thousand bushels per year. Agreed to.

The following bills were then introduced:

By Mr. Philips, of Orange, to incorporate the North Carolina Company of Chemists.

Mr. Murphy, of Sampson, to reclaim swamp lands.

Mr. Grier, of Mecklenburg, to permit the trustees of Sardis Academy to sell the land and buildings of that Institution, and buy other lands whereon to erect a new Academy.

The committee on claims reported in favor of the claims of Power, Lowe and Co.

The joint committee on military affairs reported adversely on the bill to repeal all State laws and parts of laws exempting State officers, and recommend that it do not pass. Report concurred in by the House.

The bill to allow the appointment of an assistant county relief commissioner was read a third time and passed.

Bills to incorporate the Fayetteville N. C. Iron Works and Fayetteville Enterprise Cotton Company, were read a second time.

A resolution to allow Perrin Busbee to purchase clothes at government rates from the State Quartermaster department, was brought up and read a second time.

Mr. Waugh, of Surry, objected to its adoption. His son was in the trenches shivering and he could not buy clothes from the Quartmaster for him.

Messrs. Shephard and Phillips favored its passage.

Mr. Waugh moved its indefinite postponement. Yeas 60, nays 49, and the resolution was put upon its passage. Yeas 84, nays 43. Resolution not carried.

A bill to incorporate Wilson Academy in Chatham county.

Enrolled and engrossed bills, to empower twenty-one magistrates in Wake county to transact any and all county business now required to be otherwise done, and to extend the time for the registration of grants, etc., were received from the Senate, and the latter put upon its third reading and passed.

Mr. Shephard introduced a bill to incorporate the Ocknock Iron Company. Referred.

So much of the Treasurer's report as refers to the Insane Asylum was then referred to the committee on that Institution, and that portion relative to Burke square to the committee on public buildings.

House then adjourned.

WHAT SHERMAN SAYS OF OUR SOLDIERS.

The Countryman of the 15th publishes a letter from Rev. Geo. G. N. McDonell, reporting the substance of a conversation he had with a very intelligent lady, a friend of his who had been exiled from Atlanta under Sherman's edict. The lady had an interview with Gen. Sherman before she left Atlanta, in which he paid a just and well-merited tribute to the valor of our arms. We copy from Mr. McDonell's letter:

"He (Sherman) remarked that it would be no disgrace to us if we were finally subjugated—as we certainly would be—as we had fought against four or five times our number with a degree of valo which had excited the admiration of the world; and that the United States Government would gain no honor nor credit if they succeeded in their purpose as they had thus far failed, with five men in the field to our one. He regarded the Southern soldiers as the bravest in the world, and admitted that in a fair field fight we could whip them two to our one; but he claimed for himself and his compeers the credit of possessing more strategicability than our Generals. "You can beat us in fighting, madam," said he, "but we can out manœuver you; your Generals do not work half enough; we work day and night, and spare no labor nor pains to carry out our plans."

'Refering to his evacuation of the trenches around the city, he asked the lady if they did not all think he was retreating and when she replied that some did think so, he laughed heartily at the idea, and remarked. "I played Hood a real Yankee trick that time didn't I? He thought I was running away, but he soon had to pull up stakes and run himself."

SIEGE MATTERS.—The number of shells fired at the city since our last report has been forty-two. We have nothing else to report, except that the enemy is still actively transporting ammunition to his Morris Island batteries.—*Chas. Mercury.*

MARRIED:

At the residence of the bride's father, Wednesday, Nov. 22 1864, by Rev. A. R. Raven, Mr. James Bashford to Miss Sarah Goodwin, daughter of Kindrick Goodwin, all of this county.

DIED,

At Summit, Northampton county, N. C., on the 10th ult. Virginia Caroline Moseley, wife of Capt. Richard E. Moseley, C. S. Army, and eldest daughter of Wm. H. Wesson, of Virginia.

STOLEN

FROM A ROOM IN RAY'S HOTEL, in this city, on the night of the 25th inst., A POCKET BOOK, containing orders on Rob. Garner, agent of the Relief Board of Granville county, and Surgeons certificate of my disability.

If said pocket book or papers are left at this office, or handed to Dr. E. Grissom, they will be returned to the proper owner, or they may be sent to me by mail at Forestville.

A. . DAVIS.

Nov. 28, 1864. 187—6t.*

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Salisbury.

SALISBURY, Nov. 25.

The Federal prisoners confined here made an attempt to escape about two o'clock to-day, occasioning some excitement. They attempted to seize the arms of the Guard on duty within the walls and in several cases succeeded. Having disarmed a man, they thrust him through with the bayonet. Two of our guards were killed and several wounded. The picket guard witnessing these demonstrations, opened fire on the prisoners with musketry and field pieces, charged with canister and killed and wounded some forty or fifty. Order was restored and the guilty ones have been fereted out. All quiet now.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Nov. 25.

New York papers of the 23d and the Baltimore *American* (evening edition) of the same date have been received. A telegram from Washington, 22d, says, nearly two weeks have elapsed since any direct information have been received from Sherman. At least a month ago he fully informed the authorities at Washington of his plans.

New Orleans papers of the 15th says Canby is recovering.

A Washington telegram of the 23d says there is information from City Point that but a short time will elapse before the Dutch Gap canal is opened.

Burbridge has taken summary action in the case of Lt. Gov. Jacobs of Kentucky, and decreed his banishment beyond Federal lines.

Gold 223¼.

European News.

RICHMOND, Nov. 25.

European advices to the 10th have been received.

Details of the capture of the Florida are given in the English Journals, who indignantly denounce the affair, and says the act was the most flagrantly lawless, and presumes the American government and its citizens will hasten to resudiate it.

The morning *Post* thinks the Federal government will disavow the act, but has misgivings about it. Thinks the outrage cannot be permitted to pass unnoticed by other Powers, and that all the maratime Powers should eneter a protest against it. The Herald believes such as this will force European nations to interfere in American difficulties for their own security.

The *Daily News* and *Star*, yankee organs, are silent in regard to the subject.

The latest English Journals publish the official correspondence from Brazil.

The *Morning Star* denounces the seizure and hopes the American government will repudiate it.

LOST.

I HAVE LOST CERTIFICATE NO. 250, GIVEN BY C. B. Harrison, October 19th 1864, for $1800 old issue, entitling me to receive $1200, new issue, from the Confederate States Depository in this city. All persons are warned against trading for said certificate.

J. D. HUFHAM,
Raleigh, N. C.
Nov. 26, 1864. 186—d3tw6t.

NEW GOODS.

Bleached Shirting,	Ladies' Gaiters,
Unbleached do	Merino Shirts,
White Jackonet,	French Silk Cravats,
Brown Holland,	Suspenders,
Ginghams,	Tooth Brushes,
Beth Ribbon,	Hair Brushes,
Milton Cloth,	Dressing Combs,
Hoop Skirts,	Fine Combs,
Corsets,	Pocket Knives,
Ladies' Hose,	Hats, Caps,
Misses do	Tobacco,
Lenen Handkerchiefs,	Snuff,
Spool Thread,	Black Pepper,
Flax Thread,	Spice,
Needles,	Brown Sugar,
Pins,	Crush Sugar,
Buttons,	Soda,
Thimbles,	Coperas,
Knittingneedles,	Flour
Stationary,	Meal,
Gun Caps,	&c., &c.,
Gents' Boots,	

At corner of Fayetteville and Market Square.

KINSEY & WARE.

Raleigh, Nov. 26, 1864. 186—tf

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE THE house and lot he now lives on, containing half an acre, situated in the North Western part of the city. The dwelling contains four good rooms and a passage running through the house, and with a small outlay a good basement can be had. Besides the dwelling, there are on the premises a good kitchen with two rooms and two fire-places, smoke-house, and a well of as good water as any in the city.

Also a lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture. As persons wishing to purchase are invited to examine the premises, a further description is deemed unnecessary.

JESSEE L. SHAW.

Raleigh, Nov. 25, 1864. 186—2t.

Horses and Carriage at Auction.

ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1st, WE WILL SELL ONE Stallion 4 years old last Spring, and well grown, of the Morgan Stock, well broke to harness. Also, two Work Horses and one light open Carriage and Harness. Together with many other articles.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Commission Merchants and Auctioneers.

Nov. 26, 1864. 187—3t.

Negroes For Sale at Auction.

ON TUESDAY NEXT, 29TH INST., IN FRONT OF OUR Sales Room, at 11 o'clock, a. m., we will sell Three Young and likely Negro Girls, sound and healthy, ages 12, 15, and 17 years.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Commission Merchants and Auctioneers.

Nov. 26, 1864. 186—2t.

Post Quartermasters Office. C. S. A.,

RALEIGH, N. C. Nov. 24th, 1864.

NOTICE SOLDIERS INVALID CORPS.

IT HAS BEEN DECIDED BY GEN. A. R. LAWTON, Q. M. Gen., C. S. A., that soldiers of the Invalid Corps, reporting in accordance with Par. IX, General Orders, No. 34, A. & I. G. O., at the expiration of every two months, to the nearest Post Commandant, to draw commutation, rations, &c., shall receive Government transportation for this purpose. Retired soldiers reporting at this Post can obtain transportation from their homes to Raleigh and return, on the order of Col. W. J. CLARKE, Commandant.

W. E. PEIRCE,
Capt. and P. Q. M.

186—6t.

$50,000 INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS FOR SALE!

WILL BE SOLD in the city of Raleigh, N. C., at the Auction rooms of Creech & Litchford, on Saturday, the 26th November, FIFTY THOUSAND dollars of North Carolina twenty year Coupon bonds. These bonds were issued for the benefit of the Chatham R. R. Company and are secured by a special sinking fund provided for their redemption when due.

No better investment can be found.

Copies of the laws authorizing the issue can be had on application to the undersigned or to Messrs. Creech & Litchford Commission Merchants & Auctioneers.

KEMP P. BATTLE.
President C. R. R. Co.

Nov. 15, 1864, 31—dtd

Southern Express Company.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE ALL BOXES which are securely fastened and strapped, containing stores for the N. C. Troops in the field, marked to the care of Surgeon General Warren, Raleigh, will be forwarded without expense to either shipper or consignor, and will have preference over all other freight excepting that of the same class from other States.

L. F. BATES
Assistant Sup't.

Nov. 25, 1864. 186—3w.